Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

NUMBER 1981.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
HUDSON & YORKE,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorised to adjust the same.

REMOVAL.
WILLAM HUDSON,
Has removed from No. 54, north Front street, to No 8, Chesnut, near the corner of Front, (to the store formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MILLER junr.)
Where he has for sale on his usual low terms, an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS.
december 28 d3w

THE CARGO,
OF THE SHIP INDIA,
Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA,
Consisting of
JAVA COFFEE,
Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by
MORDECAI LEWIS.
dec 11 d2w

FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle. no. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov. 22 §

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers
200 Bolts Russia Duck,
50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine
1 pair nine pound Cannon
A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs
4000lbs Fine Flota Indigo
23 Barrels Beef.
Willings & Francis.
Penn-street, November 28 §

Now Landing,
From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,
350,000 weight of Java Coffee,
of the first quality in bags.
150,000 weight of Java Sugar,
in cannisters.
nov. 23 dtf

NOTICE.
Joseph Thomas's Creditors
are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
SAMUEL W. FISHER, WILLIAM BUCKLEY, JOHN HALL. } Assignees of J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, esq. of Murcey township, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts.—And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly, authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN WALLIS, WILLIAM ELLIS, DANIEL SMITH, JOHN ADLUM, } Administrators.
december 13 3taw4w

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.
JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.
December 26. dtf

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.
GIDEON H. WELLS,
no. 139, Market street
Philadelphia. dec. 4, 1798 cotf

Bank of Pennsylvania,
DECEMBER 27th, 1798.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock.
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh Section of the Act of Incorporation.
"Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected."
dt 4F

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late WILLIAM CLIFTON, deceased, and who have not already produced their their accounts, are requested to send them to the subscriber at no 172, north Second street.
ELIZABETH TUCKER, Adm'x
Philadelphia, nov. 29, 1798 m&th4w

United States. *Pennsylvania district.* } ss.
IN pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Honorable Richard Peters, esq. Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, inst. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE BRIG,
Called, THE
JAMES,
With all and singular, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are: The said sloop having been condemned to pay Mariners Wages, &c.
WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's Office, at Philadelphia, 14th January, 1799.
N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.
jan. 14. dts

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW
MARIA,
HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.
A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.
dec 17 §

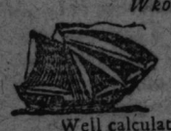
JAMAICA RUM.
THE CARGO,
Of the ship CHARLES, Captain Salter, From the North side of JAMAICA,
Near 200 hhds. of fine high proof
JAMAICA RUM,
Now Landing at South Street Wharf.
PETER BLIGHT.

THE SHIP
CHARLES,
Captain SALTER,
Coppered, mount twelve 6 pounders and thirty-five men—returns immediately to JAMAICA, for Passage apply as above.
dec 17 dtm

For sale by the subscriber,
AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL
OF A
NEW SHIP,
80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to
THOMAS THOMPSON,
december 21 3aw.tf

For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of
Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.
The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to
JAMES MOORE, jun.
Who has For Sale,



TWO
Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—
The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen,
Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.
The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.
☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to
JAMES MOORE, jun.
august 3 §

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.
THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.
Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 19 2aw

NOTICE.
THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.
Hans Olof Kock, master.
dec 29 §

NOTICE.
THE public are desired to take notice, that the partnership of SAMUEL BENNETT and SAMUEL CAREY Jun. trading under the firm of BENNETT & CAREY. has dissolved.
SAMUEL BENNETT
BIRD WILSON Attorney for
SAMUEL CAREY Jun.
jan. 4. d2w.

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,
Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer
No. 7, South Third street,
HAS RECEIVED,
per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line.
And has constantly for sale a general assortment of
First rate London superfine Broad Cloths
Cassimeres
Vest Patterns of all kinds
And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.
december 10 dtf

FOR SALE,
AT NO. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET.
Irish Linens, 7-8 and 4-4, well assorted, in whole and half boxes
Checks, in ditto
Drogheda's, and Brown 7-8 beetled Linens
Irish Hackled Flax
Scotts Thread
Men and Womens Combs
Russia Duck, of an excellent quality, and
100 hhds. Aux Cayes Molasses.
By ISAAC HARVEY, junr.
12th. mo. 17 d4w

The Subscribers,
Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool
A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF
Well Assorted Buttons,
About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.
Medford & Willis.
No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,
ABOUT fifty Casks of
Flag Annatto or Rocoa,
Apply as above.
dec 22 §

14 Pipes Madeira Wine,
FOR SALE BY
Crocke Stevenson,
No 4, South Water-street.
dec 22 §

The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from Canton expect in a few days part of the Cargo of that vessel in town,
—CONSISTING OF—
A general assortment of Silks & Sattins,
Nankeens, White and Yellow,
Cassia
China Ware assorted
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Hyson, and Imperial } *TEAS,* Of excellent quality, and in Large and Small packages.
For terms of Sale—apply at the Stores of
Nicklin & Griffith,
Archibald M'Call,
Wm. Read & Co.
George Plumsted,
dec 26 §

FOR SALE
By the Subscribers,
ON VERY LOW TERMS
WAX CANDLES,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.
Willings & Francis.
nov. 24

Just Arrived,
In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,
Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.
Brimstone.
An assortment of valuable DRUGS,
CONSISTING OF
Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.
Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries
ALSO.—Italian lutestrings
Satins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,
St. Croix Sugars,
Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.
JAMES YARD.
November 3 §

JOHN DOBBIN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.
N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
november 5 §

For Sale,
Several Interesting Files of Newspapers, Published in this City, for the year 1798,
—VIZ—
The Philadelphia Gazette.
The Gazette of the United States.
The True American.
The Aurora.
The above Files are complete, and in the best order. Enquire at No. 21, North Seventh-street, near Sugar Alley.

A Convenient two Story Brick House
Suitable for a small Family.
TO LET
Apply as above.
Jan. 3. ws6t

DANCING.
Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,
INFORM the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they intend opening an ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, and mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe.—Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having spent their whole lives in the acquirement of their profession, and it being their only employment, encourages them to hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.
Days of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.
January 11. dtf

FLOUR, FOR SALE,
DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port Penn, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
dec 19 d4w

AT PRIVATE SALE,
Several very elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and an half miles from the court-house near Frankfort road.
THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbor, the city, Harrogate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.
Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to HENRY HAINES, on the premises, and for terms, which will be made easy, to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, no. 124, south Fourth street, and for title, to
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Esq.
Arch, between Second and Front streets.
jan. 8 d2w

REAL ESTATES.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers for sale the following described property,
—viz.—
ON HIGH-STREET,
A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.
The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.
Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.
The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.
One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.
ON CHESNUT STREET.
A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.
In the town of Dover,
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.
Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.
Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.
RICHARD RUNDLE.
jan 11 d1w 28wtf

Sales of valuable Property.
AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following
REAL ESTATES,
An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.
Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.
Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market contining in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and sisty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.
The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—
JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.
BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.
jan. 9 d14F

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street
A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.
W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.
No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.
THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.
nov. 28 d3m

ABNER BRIGGS,
Of the City of Philadelphia,
STOREKEEPER,
HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.
GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.
January 2 wed.&fr.6w

No. 128,
The south-east corner of Market and Fouth streets,
JACOB COX,
HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, a large, general and elegant assortment of the most
Fashionable Merchandize,
(in the gentlemen's line)—The whole of which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.
dec. 19 2awtf

For Sale,
TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy
HAY,
Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.
jan. 8. 1awtf

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers
PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors.*
jan. 14 3awtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid.
All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tennants where to pay the same.
MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, } *Executors.*
dec 28 2aw6w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SHOTWELL, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber; and those having demands on said estate, will please to produce their accounts as soon as possible for settlement, to
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Adm'r
1st mo: 10th, 1799. 3aw3w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or shall, by the first of March next, sign the discharge of the said Stelle, will please to present their accounts to either of the subscribers, made up to the first of August 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the first of April next. The discharge will be in the possession of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-street, until the first of March next.
JAMES W. CLEMENT, WILLIAM MOTT, } Acting assignees.
jan. 10. 3awim

Just Imported,
Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and cannister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 cross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted
For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.
October 29. cotf.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 21.

The following meſſage was this day received from the Preſident of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, &
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

ACCORDING to an intimation in my meſſage of Friday laſt, I now lay before Congreſs a report of the Secretary of State, containing his obſervations on ſome of the documents which attended it.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 21, 1799.

TO THE

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of State reſpectfully ſubmits the following report on the tranſactions relating to the United States and France ſince the laſt communications to Congreſs on that ſubject. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
January 18, 1799.

REPORT,

Of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the Tranſactions relating to the United States and France, ſince the laſt communications to Congreſs on that ſubject.

THE points chiefly meriting attention, are the attempts of the French government,

I. To exculpate itſelf from the charge of corruption, as having demanded a douceur of Fifty Thouſand Pounds ſterling (222,000 dollars) for the pockets of the Directors and Miniſters, as repreſented in the diſpatches of our Envoys:

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to inveigle him into a ſeparate negotiation; and

III. Its deſign, if the negotiation failed, and a war ſhould take place between the United States and France, to throw the blame of the rupture on the United States.

1. The diſpatches of the Envoys publiſhed in the United States, and republiſhed in England, reached Paris towards the laſt of May: and on the 30th of that month, the French miniſter, Mr. Talleyrand, affecting an entire ignorance of the perſons deſignated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z.—calling them intriguers, whoſe object was to deceive the Envoys—writes to Mr. Gerry, and "prays him immediately to make known to him their names."

Mr. Gerry, in his anſwer of the 31ſt, wiſhes to evade Mr. Talleyrand's requeſt; and with reaſon, for he and his colleagues had "promiſed Meſſrs. X. and Y. that *their* names ſhould in no event be made public." Mr. Gerry in his letter of October 1, in noting the repetition of Mr. Talleyrand's requeſt for thoſe names, ſtates as an objection to giving them up "that they could be otherwiſe aſcertained;" and that Mr. Talleyrand's meſſenger, admitting the fact that they were already known, immediately mentioned their names. Mr. Gerry nevertheleſs certified in writing the names of X. Y. and Z; with the reſerve "that they ſhould not be publiſhed on his authority:" and beſides formally certifying to Mr. Talleyrand the names of his *own private agents*, added, that "they did not produce, to his knowledge credentials or documents of any kind."—"Credentials" in *writing* were certainly not to be expected to be produced by agents employed to make corrupt propoſitions: but Mr. Gerry had Mr. Talleyrand's own aſſurance that Mr. Y was acting by his authority. It is recited in the Envoy's diſpatches, and upon Mr. Gerry's own report to his colleagues, that on the 17th of December, 1797, Mr. Y "ſtated to him that two meaſures which Mr. Talleyrand propoſed, being adopted, a reſtoration of friendſhip between the republics would follow immediately; the one was a *gratuity of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling*; the other a purchaſe of thirty two millions of Dutch reſcriptions," and after converſing on theſe topics, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Y rode to Mr. Talleyrand's office, where "Mr. Gerry obſerved to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y had ſtated to him that morning ſome propoſitions as coming from Mr. Talleyrand, reſpecting which, Mr. Gerry could give no opinion," and after making ſome other obſervations, Mr. Talleyrand anſwered "that the information Mr. Y had given him (Mr. Gerry) was juſt *and might always be relied on.*" This declaration *ſtamps with the miniſters authority*, all the communications made by Mr. Y to the Envoys. And Mr. Y himſelf, who is Mr. Bellamy, of Hamburgh, in his public vindication, declares, that "he had done nothing, ſaid nothing, and written nothing, without the orders of Citizen Tallyrand." The ſame may be aſſerted in regard to Mr. X, for he firſt introduced Mr. Y to the Envoys; and his ſeparate comunications were ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe of Y, and both together were preſent with the Envoys when the communications were more than once repeated.

It alſo deſerves notice, that in ſtating the preliminary demands of the French government, the private agents, X and Y, and the miniſter, uſe a ſimilar language. The agents declare, that the Directory are extremely irritated at the ſpeech of the Preſident, and require an explanation of ſome parts of it, and reparation for others; that this muſt give pain to the envoys, but the directory would not diſpenſe with it: And that as to the means of averting the demand concerning the Preſident's ſpeech, the Envoys muſt ſearch for them, and propoſe them, themſelves. Being aſked to ſuggeſt the means, the anſwer is "*money*"—the purchaſe of the Dutch reſcriptions, and "the fifty thouſand pounds ſterling, as a douceur to the Directory."

The *Miniſter* told the Envoys, that the Directory were wounded by the Preſident's ſpeech; and in his converſation with Mr. Gerry on the 28th of October, ſaid, "the Directory had paſſed an arret, which he offered for peruſal, in which they had demanded of the Envoys an explanation of ſome parts, and a reparation for others, of the Preſident's ſpeech to Congreſs of the 16th of May, 1797; that he was ſenſible that difficulties would exiſt on the part of the Envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering *money* he thought he could prevent the effect of the arret. Mr. Z. (the "interpreter") at the requeſt of Mr. Gerry, having ſtated that the Envoys have no ſuch powers, Mr. Talleyrand replied, they can in ſuch caſe take a power on themſelves; and propoſed that they ſhould make a "loan." But this "loan," as will preſently appear, did not mean the "money," which would "prevent the effect of the arret." Mr. Gerry then making ſome obſervations, on the powers of the Envoys—that they "were adequate to the diſcuſſion and adjuſtment of all points of real difference between the two nations; that they could alter and amend the treaty; or, if neceſſary, form a new one;" added, "that as to a loan, they had no powers whatever to make one, but that they could ſend one of their number for inſtructions on this propoſition, if deemed expedient:"—"That as he [Mr. Talleyrand] had expreſſed a deſire to confer with the Envoys individually, it was the wiſh of Mr. Gerry that ſuch a conference ſhould take place, and their opinions thus be aſcertained." "Mr. Talleyrand, in anſwer, ſaid, he ſhould be glad to confer with the other Envoys, individually, *but that this matter about the* MONEY *muſt be ſettled directly* without ſending to America; that he would not communicate the arret for a week; and that if we could adjuſt the difficulty reſpecting the ſpeech, an application would nevertheleſs go to the United States for a LOAN:" Now this matter *of the* MONEY *that muſt be ſettled directly*, could only refer to the *douceur*; for a loan in the purchaſe of millions of Dutch reſcriptions, or in any other form, could only be the ſubject of a *ſtipulation* to be *afterwards* fulfilled by the United States; but the *douceur* of fifty thouſands pounds ſterling, was a ſum within the immediate reach of the Envoys; for their credit would certainly command it: in fact, a mercantile houſe had offered to anſwer their draughts; and this, Mr. Talleyrand unqueſtionably well knew; for it was a member of the ſame houſe who firſt introduced the miniſter's agent, Mr. X, to General Pinckney, in the manner ſtated in the Envoys' diſpatches. A collateral evidence that in "this matter of the money that muſt be ſettled directly," Mr. Talleyrand referred only to the *douceur*, ariſes from this circumſtance: The very next day (October 29th) Mr. X called on the Envoys and ſaid, "Mr. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of ſervice to them, and had requeſted that one more effort ſhould be made to induce us to enable him to be ſo." After a great deal of the ſame converſation which had paſſed at former interviews had been repeated, the Envoys ſay—"the ſum of this propoſition was, that if we would pay by way of fees (that was his expreſſion) *the ſum of* MONEY *demanded for* PRIVATE USE, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we ſhould be received by Mr. Talleyrand, *until one of us could go to America and conſult our government on the ſubject of a* LOAN."

Although the Envoy's diſpatches, and the facts and circumſtances herein before ſtated, cannot leave a doubt that X, as well as Y and Z, was well known to Mr. Talleyrand, it will not be amiſs to add, that on the 2d of December, X, Y, and Z, dined together at Mr. Talleyrand's, in company with Mr. Gerry; and that after riſing from the table the money propoſitions, which had before been made, were repeated, in the room and in the preſence, though perhaps not in the hearing of Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. X put the queſtion to Mr. Gerry in direct terms, either, "whether the Envoys would now give the *douceur*," or "whether they had got the MONEY ready." Mr. Gerry, very juſtly offended, anſwered poſitively in the negative, and the converſation dropped.

Mr. Z, who has avowed himſelf to be Mr. Hauteval, was the perſon who firſt made known to the Envoys the Miniſter's deſire to confer with them individually, on the objects of their miſſion: He it was, who firſt introduced Mr. Gerry to Mr. Talleyrand, and ſerved as the interpreter of their converſations: and in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand, at the cloſe of Mr. Gerry's document, No. 35, he announces himſelf to be the agent of the Miniſter, to make comuunications to the Envoys.

Mr. Hauteval declares "his ſenſibility muſt be much affected on finding himſelf, under the letter Z, acting a part in company with certain intriguers, whoſe plan, (he ſays) it doubtleſs was to take advantage of the good faith of the American Envoys, and make them their dupes": yet this perſon, the avowed agent of the French Miniſter, apparently ſo anxious to ſcreen himſelf from the ſuſpicion of an agency in ſoliciting the bribe required by Mr. Talleyrand, did himſelf urge a compliance with that corrupt propoſition.*

The ſenſation which theſe details irreſiſtably excite, is that of aſtoniſhment at the unparalleled effrontery of Mr. Talleyrand, in demanding of Mr. Gerry the names of X, Y, and Z; after Y had accompanied him on a viſit to the miniſter, *with whom the converſation detailed in the printed diſpatches then paſſed*, and who then aſſured Mr. Gerry "that the information Mr. Y. had given him was juſt, and might always be relied on;" after Z had in the firſt inſtance introduced Mr. Gerry to the miniſter, and ſerved as their mutual interpreter, *and when the converſation between them had alſo been ſtated in the diſpatches;* and after X, Y, and Z, had all dined together with Mr. Gerry at Mr. Talleyrand's table, on riſing from which X, and Y, renewed the propoſition about the MONEY!—The very circumſtance of Mr. Talleyrand's being continued in office, after the account of theſe intrigues had been publiſhed to the world, is a deciſive proof that they were commenced and carried on with the privity, and by the ſecret orders of the Directory. It was to accompliſh the object of theſe intrigues that the American Envoys were kept at Paris unreceived, ſix months after their credentials had been laid before the Directory: and it was only becauſe they were ſuperior to thoſe intrigues, and that no hopes remained of wheedling or terrifying them into a compliance, that two of them were then ſent away—and with marks of inſult and contempt.

2. The fact that the French Government attempted to inveigle Mr. Gerry into a ſeparate negotiation will not be queſtioned: at firſt it was made *privately*, and under an injunction of *ſecrecy* towards his colleagues: it was afterwars plainly inſinuated by the miniſter, in his letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in which he tells the Envoys that the Executive Directory was diſpoſed to treat with one of the three; and that one he openly avowed, in his letter of the 3d of April, to be Mr. Gerry. The *pretence* for ſelecting him was, that his "opinions preſumed to be more impartial, promiſed, in the courſe of the explanations, more of that reciprocal confidence which was indiſpenſable." But when before, have their "*opinions*" been ſtated as a juſtifiable ground for rejecting the ambaſſadors of peace? Ambaſſadors too, of eſtabliſhed probity, whoſe characters were of the firſt diſtinction in their own country, and whoſe demeanor towards the government to which they were deputed, was decent and reſpectful? Who had, with a frankneſs which the candor of their inſtructions warranted, communicated the important points which they contained? And who unremittingly, and with the moſt anxious ſolicitude, entreated that the negociations might be commenced? What more proper or more honorable qualities ought miniſters deputed to negociate with a foreign nation to poſſeſs? But why ſhould a foreign Government queſtion the *opinions* of the ambaſſadors ſent to negociate with it on ſubjects of *difference* between the two nations? If wiſely choſen, and faithful to the intereſts of their own country, they muſt of courſe poſſeſs different opinions from the government, to which they were ſent, the *differing opinions* maintained by the two nations on their reſpective rights and intereſts, being the cauſe and objects of the negociation. A government really diſpoſed to treat on fair principles would never object to the *opinions* of foreign ambaſſadors. It would receive them, and appoint its own miniſters with proper powers to treat with them, propoſe its terms, and receive thoſe offered; and diſcuſs both, and if then they could not agree, put an end to the *negociation*. The French government did not wiſh to *negociate*, it deſired to *impoſe* a treaty on the United States. To this practice it had been accuſtomed towards the minor powers in Europe, whom it has ſubjected to its will: and it expected equal ſubmiſſion from the United States. Hence Mr. Talleyrand's ſecret declaration to Mr. Gerry "that if he would negotiate, they could ſoon finiſh a treaty; *for the Executive Directory were not in the habit of ſpending much time about ſuch matters.*" Hence the objections to Gen. Pinckney and Gen. Marſhall: they manifeſted a diſcernment ſuperior to the intrigues of the French Government, and an invincible determination not to ſurrender the honor, the intereſt, or the independence of their country. It was neceſſary then to get rid of them; and ſeeing that neither deſpair of negociating, nor ſtudied indignities, could induce them to quit their poſts, paſſports were ſent to them to quit France; it was with difficulty that Gen. Pinckney could obtain permiſſion to ſtay two or three months for the recovery of his ſick daughter, to whom an immediate voyage would probably prove fatal. Unembarraſſed by the preſence of theſe Envoys, the French Government, if it really deſired a treaty on any terms, hoped to prevail on Mr. Gerry to negociate ſeparately, although from the firſt overture he declined and continued to decline it. But after the expulſion of his colleagues, it hoped, by its ſeductive arts, to prevail over his ſcruples, and gain his conſent to terms which, while they were preſent, would be rejected; or at all events to retain him, with the ſemblance of negotiating, regularly or informally, and thus keep the United States in the torpor of indeciſion, without preparation for offence or defence. Unfortunately, Mr. Gerry was induced, by the threats of immediate war againſt the United States, to ſeparate from his colleagues and ſtay in Paris; threats, which, viewed with their motives, merited only deteſtation and contempt. Four or five months before, the threats of immediate orders to quit France, and the terrors of war in its moſt dreadful forms, had been held up to all the envoys to frighten them into a compliance with the groundleſs, unjuſt, and corrupt demands of the French Government. Thoſe threats had not been executed, and the unworthy purpoſes for which they had been uttered, had been obvious. Happily for the United States, the character of the French government as delineated in the official diſpatches of all the envoys, and the knowledge of its conduct towards other countries whoſe governments it had overturned, and whoſe people in the names of Liberty and Equality, it had enſlaved, ſo operated as not to leave us expoſed to all the evils which *ſuspenſe* was calculated to produce. Mr. Gerry indeed reſiſted all the arts of the French miniſter to entice him into a formal negociation, after that government had driven his colleagues from Paris; a negociation which in its nature would have been a ſurrender of our independence, by admitting a for ign go vernment to chooſe for us the miniſter who ſhould repreſent our country, to treat of our important rights and intereſts, which that government had itſelf violated and deeply injured.

The Directory and their miniſter Mr Talleyrand hoped and expected that General Pinckney and General Marſhall would voluntarily have quitted France, after the miniſter's letter of the 18th of March, in which he made the offenſive diſtinction between them and their colleague Mr. Gerry, on the pretence, that his "opinions" were more "impartial" than theirs. Accordingly Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Gerry of the 3d of April, ſays,—"I ſuppoſe, ſir, that Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall have thought it uſeful and proper, in conſequence of the intimations which the end of my note of the 18th of March laſt preſents, to quit the territory of the Republic." Yet Mr. Talleyrand had given them neither paſſports nor letters of ſafe conduct! The fact is, the French government wiſhed to avoid the odium of ſending them away, and the blame of a rupture. which Mr. Talleyrand predicted would be the conſequence; while it was privately intimated to them that they muſt leave the country. The miniſter's conduct on this occaſion, towards General Marſhall (as detailed in his journal) was particularly marked with indignities. When it was obſerved to Mr. Talleyrand, that this was not the manner in which a foreign miniſter ought to be treated; Mr. Talleyrand replied, that General Marſhall was not a foreign miniſter, but was to be conſidered as a private American citizen; and muſt obtain his paſſport like others through the Conſul. To this it was anſwered, that Gen. Marſhall was a foreign miniſter,* and that the French government could not deprive him of that character, which was conferred upon him, not by Mr. Talleyrand, but by the United States; and though the Directory might refuſe to receive or treat with them, ſtill his country had clothed him with the requiſite powers which he held independently of France, that if he was not acceptable to the French government, and in conſequence thereof it was determined to ſend him away, ſtill he ought to be ſent away like a miniſter; that he ought to have his paſſports, with letters of ſafe conduct which would protect him from the cruizers of France. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that if General Marſhall wiſhed for a paſſport, he muſt give in his name, ſtature, rge, complexion, &c. to the American Conſul, who would obtain obtain a paſſport for him: that with reſpect to a letter of ſafe conduct, it was unneceſſary, as no riſk from the cruiſers would be incurred.

The reſult of theſe converſations was a plain demonſtration of the intention of the miniſter, that in conſequence of his intimation at the cloſe of his letter of the 18th of March, that the "opinions" of two of the envoys were not agreeable to the government of France, Generals Pinckney and Marſhall *ſhould appropriate to themſelves* the character which the miniſter had drawn *generally*. The envoys, aware of this ſnare, in their anſwer of the third of April to the intimation that "the directory was diſpoſed to treat with *one* of the envoys," declare to the miniſter, "that *no one* of the envoys was authorized to take upon himſelf a negociation evidently entruſted to the whole," and "that no two of them could propoſe to withdraw themſelves from the taſk committed to them by their government, while there remained a poſſibility of performing it;" but that if "it ſhould be the will of the Directory to *order* paſſports for the whole or any number of them," it was deſired that ſuch paſſports might be accompanied with letters of ſafe conduct, to protect them againſt the cruizers of France.

Theſe endeavors of the French Government, whether real or affected, to draw Mr. Gerry into a ſeparate negociation, conſtitute the ſubſtance of the correſpondence between him and Mr. Talleyrand. They appear to merit conſideration in ſeveral points of view.

1. Becauſe if real, it was only in the hope and expectation, that by intrigues and terrors the French government might influence Mr. Gerry to enter into a formal treaty, on the terms which he and his colleagues had repeatedly rejected as incompatible with the intereſts, honor and independence of their country. For at this time Mr. Talleyrand had not renounced the demands of loans and a douceur as the indiſpenſable preliminaries of a treaty. Accordingly we ſee Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 3d of April to Mr. Gerry, propoſed "to *resume* their reciprocal communications upon the intereſts of the French republic and the United States of America." And in his letter of July 12th, to Mr. Gerry, having mentioned the arrival at the Havre of a packet, the Sophia, from the American government, he ſays, "until then I never ſuppoſed you entertained the deſign of embarking before we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government." 2. Becauſe if that government had ſo far ſucceeded, it would have inſiſted on its ratification by the Preſident and Senate, on the ground conſtantly taken by Mr. Talleyrand, that the powers of the envoys being *ſeveral* as well as *joint*, Mr. Gerry when *alone*, *even after the French government had* ordered *his colleagues to leave France*, were adequate to the formation of the treaty; and that therefore the public faith would be violated, if it were not ratified. 3. Becauſe under ſuch circumſtances, the French government doubtleſs calculated at leaſt on a diviſion of the public opinion in the United States in favor of the ratification of ſuch a treaty; by means of which it might *enforce* the ratification, *or effect ſtill greater miſchiefs*. 4. But theſe endeavors to draw Mr. Gerry into a formal negociation are chiefly remarkable becauſe they were perſevered in during near five months, againſt his conſtant, direct and poſitive refuſals to treat reparately: Mr. Talleyrand aſſerting and Mr. Gerry denying the competency of his powers.

We have ſeen the envoys, from the 6th of October, 1797, the date of their firſt letter to the French miniſter, to the 3d of April 1798, when their laſt was delivered to him, expreſſing their earneſt deſire to enter upon and proſecute the great buſineſs of their miſſion; we have ſeen them during that long period patiently enduring neglect and indignities, to which an ardent zeal to re-eſtabliſh hormony and peace could alone induce freemen to ſubmit: We have ſeen them while held in ſuſpenſe—neither received nor rejected—yielding to the importunities of *private* agents of the French government, and hearing and diſcuſſing their propoſitions, inſulting as they were, in the hope that when theſe ſhould be ſhown to be utterly inadmiſſible, others founded in reaſon and equity, and in the uſual courſe of diplomatic negotiation, might be brought forward. Doubtleſs they alſo wiſhed, when their aſtoniſhment at the firſt overtures had ſubſided, by liſtening ſtill longer to ſuch diſhonorable propoſitions, to aſcertain the true character of the French government. We have ſeen them, after waiting five weeks from the preſentation of a copy of their letters of credence, entirely unnoticed, "ſolicit an attention to their miſſion," and ſoliciting in vain. Thus denied an official hearing, they hoped by an unuſual ſtep to excite the attention of that government: they determined to tranſmit to the miniſter a letter repreſenting the views of their own government in relation to the ſubjects in diſpute with France. This letter dated the 17th was delivered the 31ſt of January, 1798. Waiting near a month without an anſwer, and "ſtill being anxious to hear explicitly from Mr. Talleyrand himſelf, before they ſent their final letter, whether there were no means, within their powers, of accommodating our differences with France, on juſt and reaſonable grounds,—on the 27th of February they deſired "a perſonal interview on the ſubject of their miſſion;" and afterwards a ſecond interview. They remark on what paſſed at theſe meetings, "that the views of France, with regard to the United States, were not eſſentially changed ſince their communications with its un-official agents in the preceding October."

At length they received Mr. Talleyrand's letter of the 18th March, 1798, in anſwer to theirs of the 17th of January. The miniſter's letter repreſented the complaints of France; as uſual, charging the American Government with the inexecution of the treaties with France—with *diſſimulation*—inſinuating that our tribunals were ſubject to a *ſecret influence*—holding up the Britiſh treaty as replete with evil and injury, and "the principal grievance of the republic"—accuſing the American government of a wiſh to ſeize the firſt favorable occaſion to conſummate an intimate union with Great-Britain, and ſuggeſting that a devotion and partiality to that power have long been the principle of the conduct of the federal government.

To this letter of the French miniſter, the envoys ſent their reply on the 3d of April. This reply and their former letter detect the ſophiſms and erroneous ſtatements of the miniſter—expoſe his naked aſſertions—refute his arguments—repel his calumnies—and completely vindicate the fidelity, the juſtice and, as a neutral power, the impartiality of the government of the United States; and, at the ſame time, exhibit the weighty and well-founded complaints of the United States againſt the French republic.

Hitherto, inſtead of a deſire to obtain a reconciliation, we can diſcover in the French government only *empty profeſſions* of a deſire to conciliate; while it haughtily refuſed to receive our Envoys, and during ſix months diſregarded their reſpectful and ardent ſolicitations to negotiate: And after *one* of them, whom it induced to remain in France, had declared that "*he had no powers to treat ſeparately, that the meaſure was impoſſible*," then the Directory expelled the other *Two!*

If now we ſurcey Mr. Gerry's individual correſpondence, we ſhall find no ſolid evidence of any change in the diſpoſition of the French government.

In his firſt letter to Mr. Gerry, Mr. Talleyrand's artifice is viſible: he addreſſes him as "Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, to the French Republic;" and propoſes to him to "*resume* their reciprocal communications." Mr. Gerry, apprehending that the Miniſter intended to draw him into a negotiation, repeats what he had often before declared, that for him to treat ſeparately was impracticable; and that he can only confer with him informally.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Gerry addreſſes a letter to the miniſter, and preſſes him to come forward with propoſitions for terminating all differences, reſtoring harmony, and re-eſtabliſhing commerce between the two nations. He receives no anſwer. On the 28th he confers with the miniſter, who ſays he cannot make propoſitions, becauſe he does not know the views of the United States in regard to a treaty. Mr. Gerry gives him the information. He then promiſes in three or four days to deliver Mr. Gerry the project of a treaty: This promiſe was never performed. On the 12th of May, the new inſtructions of March 23d, ſent by the Sophia packet, reached Mr. Gerry; and he gave immediate notice to the miniſter that he ſhould return to America in the Sophia, as ſoon as ſhe could be fitted for ſea.

"On the 25th of May the miniſter ſent his principle ſecretary to inform Mr. Gerry, *that his government did not wiſh to break the Britiſh Treaty*; but expected ſuch proviſions as would indemnify France, and put her on a footing with that nation." Yet that treaty had been made, by the French government, its chief pretence for thoſe unjuſt and cruel depredations on American commerce which have brought diſtreſs on multitudes and ruin on many of our citizens; and occaſioned a total loſs of property to the United States of probably more than twenty millions of dollars; beſides ſubjecting our fellow-citizens to inſults, ſtripes, wounds, torture and impriſonment. And Mr. Talleyrand,

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* Extract of a letter, dated June 15th, 1798, from Mr. King, Miniſter of the United States in London, to the Secretary of State.

"Col. Trumbull, who was at Paris ſoon after the arrival there of the Commiſſioners, has more than once informed me that Hauteval told him that both the *douceur* and the *loan* were indiſpenſable, and urged him to employ his influence with the American Commiſſioners to offer the *bribe* as well as the *loan*."

* On the 9th of October 1797, the day after the Envoys had delivered to the miniſter a copy of their letter of credence, "cards of hoſpitality were ſent to them and their Secretaries, in a ſtyle ſuitable to their official character."—[Diſpatches p. 17.] And in the miniſter's letter to them of the 18th of March, 1798, he calls them "the Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America."—Diſpatches p. 92.]

in his letter of the 18th March to the Envoys, declared that treaty to be "the principal grievance of the Republic." But now, instead of breaking that treaty, France desires, to be put on the same footing. This the United States would at any time have done, and the Envoys were now explicitly instructed to do: and seven months before, all the Envoys, in their conversation with Mr. Bellamy (Y) the confidential and authorized agent of the French minister, told him "that he might be assured that their powers were such as authorized them to place France on equal ground with England, in any respects in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France."

The Secretary also mentioned the claims of the American citizens on the French Republic: he said if the latter should be unable to pay them, when adjusted, and the United States would assume and pay them, France would reimburse the amount thereof. This has the semblance of candor: but on the 4th of March, when the Envoys were in conference with Mr. Talleyrand, and they disclosed their principal instructions, "General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him they were positively forbidden to assume the debts to our own citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them." And doubtless it was, because the proposition was already known to be inadmissible that it was now renewed.

The Secretary and Mr. Gerry had also some un-important conversation about the Consular Convention. And it is plain that the whole object of the Secretary's visit was to amuse, by keeping alive Mr. Gerry's hopes of some pacific arrangements.

On the 26th of May, Mr. Gerry had a conference with the minister; pressing on this, as on former occasions, the necessity of sending a minister to the United States, with powers to negotiate; to which, he says, the minister acceded; but afterwards explained himself to mean a minister to *reside there after the ratification of the talked-of treaty.*

Such are the proceedings of the French government, by its minister, Mr. Talleyrand, before the arrival of the printed dispatches of the Envoys. We discover nothing but a proposition for treating with Mr. Gerry alone—which he had repeatedly declared to be *impossible*—and on terms which Mr Gerry himself, as well as the other Envoys, had long before pronounced to be utterly inadmissible, because directly repugnant to their instructions. We shall now see, by an examination of Mr. Gerry's subsequent communications, that the publication of the Envoy's dispatches, far from causing a discontinuance of negotiations with him, or any change in the disposition of the French government more unfriendly to the United States incomparably greater zeal for negotiating was exhibited afterwards than before.

On the 30th of May, the minister announces to Mr. Gerry the publication of the Envoy's dispatches. In his letter of the 27th of June, he says this incident only "for a moment suspended the principal object"—the negotiation with Mr. Gerry: and in his letter of June 10th, he declares, that "the French Government, superior to all the personalities, to all the manœuvres of its enemies, perseveres in the intention of conciliating with sincerity all the differences which have happened between the two countries." On the 11th of June the minister sends him a plan for conducting the negotiation; for the first time states the "three points" on which he says "all negotiations between France and the United States must essentially rest;" and "gives (what he calls) a large developement" of them; concluding by pressing him to remain at Paris, to accelerate the negotiation—"the drawing together of those ties which the French Republic and the *true Americans* have regretted to see *relaxed.*"

On the 27th of June, the Minister again writes to Mr. Gerry, and in language the most importunate, such as had never before been used, urges him not to withdraw, "when the French Government, superior to all resentments, and never listening to any thing but justice, manifests itself anxious to conclude a solid and mutually satisfactory agreement." The Minister even observes that the first of the "three points" mentioned in his preceding letter (respecting amicable declarations about mutual recriminations) might be postponed—that the third (about the consular convention) would doubtless experience no difficulty on either side, after the second should be amicably settled. That it was to the *second* therefore, they should first attend; it being so much the more important, as it embraced the source of all the differences between the two nations. And on the 22d of July, the Minister renounces all demands of "loans and explanations on the subject of speeches;" and even affects to be hurt that Mr. Gerry should have mentioned them: although both he and his private agents had, before, so long and so obstinately persevered in demanding them of the Envoys, as the indispensable preliminaries to a negotiation. And doubtless, it is partly owing to the publication of their dispatches, thereby exposing to the world those shameless demands, with the scandalous proposition of the douceur, that they are now relinquished.

In adducing these circumstances to shew the *increased zeal* of the French Government, since the publication of the dispatches, to negotiate on its differences with the United States, it is not to be understood, that they afford a shadow of evidence of its sincerity. But as *professions*, verbal or written, furnished the only ground on which Mr. Gerry could form his opinion, that "before the arrival of the dispatches of the Envoys, the Minister was sincere and anxious to obtain a reconciliation," much more, professions stronger and more importunate, afterwards made, afford proportionably higher evidence of sincerity. But the present details demonstrate that all those professions were merely ostensible. In the Minister's last mentioned letter, after saying that his "second point" was most important, "*as it embraced the source of all the differences,*" and that to this they should *first attend*—he purposely forgets it, passes it over, and sends Mr. Gerry a note on the *Consular Convention* of all possible subjects in difference the most insignificant; as it would have expired by its own limitation in two years and a half; within which time, the commerce of France, judging from its present state of annihilation, would probably not furnish a single ship to visit the ports of the United States. In his next letter, dated July 6th, he pursues his speculations on the *Consular Convention*, and sends Mr. Gerry two more notes upon it, complaining that he had not transmitted to him his opinion upon his first note, and recommending the two last to his attention; although Mr. Gerry had repeatedly and positively declined a *formal discussion*, such as the Minister now urged in writing. Mr. Gerry states also, that this first note of the Minister on the Consular Convention, was sent to him six weeks after he had demanded his passport, and when his baggage was actually on board the Sophia!

In a word, the more clearly the impossibility of entering on a formal negociation appeared, the more was it pressed by the French Minister. Mr. Gerry, in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand of July 20th, as justly as pointedly exposes the boasted zeal of the Minister—"You was the first, you affirm, to press seriously the negociation: you will agree with me that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been *feasible.*" Again he says to the Minister, "You frequently remind me of your exertions [to negotiate] which I am disposed as much as possible to appreciate, regretting at the same time *their circuitous direction.*"

From this detail of facts, the following are the necessary conclusions,

That by the exclusive attentions of the Minister to Mr. Gerry, the French Government intended to excite the jealousy of his colleagues, to promote dissentions between them, to separate him from them, and induce him to remain in France; expecting either to seduce him into a formal negociation of a treaty, on terms exclusively advantageous to France, and injurious and dishonorable to the United States; or, failing in this, to hold the United States in *suspense*, and prevent any measures for our security—in the event war; while we, amused and deluded by warm but empty professions of the pacific views and wishes of France, and by "informal conferences," might wait in spiritless torpor, hoping for a peaceful result: and

That by this course of proceeding—this ostentatious display of zeal to adjust differences, and restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the United States and France, the French Government intended, in case of a rupture, to throw the blame on the former.

It is necessary to make a few observations on the decree of the Executive Directory of the 31st July 1798.

This decree was sent after Mr. Gerry to Havre, and he supposes that the official impediments, which for several days prevented his sailing, are to be ascribed to the minister's desire of sending the decree by him. The minister introduces it as "a part of the measures which he had announced to Mr. Gerry on the 22d of July." In his letter of that date to Mr. Gerry, the minister says, "By information which the government has just received, it indeed learns that violences have been committed upon the commerce and citizens of the United States in the West-Indies, and on their coasts. Do it the justice to believe that it needs only to know the facts, to disavow all acts *contrary to the laws of the Republic and its own decrees.* A remedy is preparing for it, and orders will soon arrive in the West-Indies, calculated to cause every thing to return within its just limits." This "remedy" is the decree of the 31st of July.

1. The first article of this decree confines to the special agents of the Directory, the right of issuing commissions to cruisers; and requires these to conform themselves to all the laws relative to cruising and prizes, and especially to those of the 1st of October 1793. Although the injunction to conform to *all the laws* of the Republic relative to cruising was ominous, as the *laws* most recently promulgated and best known were themselves the sources of the depredations and evils of which we complained; yet not imagining that a decree introduced with so much solemnity, of which one copy was sent to Mr. Gerry, another to the American Consul General at Paris, and a third to Mr. Letombe, late Consul General of France—all to be communicated to the Executive of the United States, and all of which have been received—could be *a mere parade of words*, I was disposed to conclude that the law of the 1st of October 1793, to which all cruisers were *especially* enjoined to conform, might contain regulations that would afford some relief from French depredations. By the favour of Mr. Letombe, I obtained a copy of that law; and to my astonishment found its object, conformably to its title, was "To determine the mode of dividing prizes made by French vessels on the enemies of the Republic."* And the only restriction, is this lengthy law of six-and-forty articles, imposed on the individuals, officers and all others, composing the crews of their armed vessels is, "that they shall not sell beforehand their eventual shares of prizes."

2. The second article declares that all commissions granted by the agents in the French colonies in America, to fit out vessels for cruisers, or for war and commerce, shall be void in thirty days after the publication of the decree in those colonies.

It has been supposed that by this regulation the agents may gather a fresh harvest of fees for new commissions; and that this would be its only effect. The agents however had before taken care of this; they had been accustomed to limit the duration of privateer's commissions; and if they continued to cruise after their expiration, such privateers should have been considered as destitute of commissions, and consequently if they made any captures, as pirates:—but the agents knew their interest better: they did not punish the piratical captors—they did not declare their captures void, and restore the property to the neutral owners—but, declaring such captors to have no title to the captured vessels and cargoes, took the whole to themselves. A remarkable instance occurred in the last year, in the case of the East-India ship *New-Jersey*, belonging to Philadelphia, to redeem which, the owners have paid to GENERAL HEDOUVILLE, *Special Agent* of the *Executive Directory* in St. Domingo, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars in cash. Whether any, and what portion of such prize money goes into the chest of the Republic, I am not informed.

3. The third article declares that all agents and other deputies in the *neutral possessions*, appointed to decide there on the validity of prizes taken by the French cruisers, and who shall be suspected of having a direct or indirect interest in the cruisers, shall be immediately recalled.

It is remarkable that this article, apparently designed to correct the monstrous abuse of public officers sitting in judgment in their own causes, should be limited to such of the agents and their deputies as were appointed to reside in NEUTRAL *places*. I do not known that an instance of the kind exists. For although the French privateers and their prizes find asylums in the Swedish and Danish islands, yet the papers are carried thence to Guadalonpe, and there the captured vessels receive their doom under the superintendance of another *special agent* of the *Executive Directory*, VICTOR HUGHES. And even the captured American vessels carried into the West-India ports of Spain and Holland, do not there receive sentence: these cases are decided by the agent or his deputies, or other French tribunals, established in the island of St. Domingo, frequently, if not generally, in the absence of the masters and supercargoes. The French agents and judges find no difficulty in this mode of proceeding; *justice* being administered with more *facility* and *dispatch* when only *one* of the *parties* is present at the trial; especially when the agents or other judges are interested in the privateers; and this the present decree impliedly allows; the penalty of "recall" being applicable, as above suggested, to such agents only as reside in *neutral places*, if any such there be.

It is also remarkable, that this decree, which was to give the United States a proof of the justice of the French government (a government, Mr. Talleyrand says "never listening to any thing but justice,") and of its desire of a reconciliation with the United States, should be limited to the *West-Indies*, when as *great*, if not as *numerous abuses* were practised by French agents and tribunals in Europe, and even France itself, as in her remote possessions. This too many of our citizens well know. For captures and condemnations are not the less *abuses*, because made under the color of *municipal* laws and decrees which directly violate treaties, the law of nations, and the plainest principles of justice. At present I shall only mention, that in a report made by major Mountflorence, chancellor of the American consulate at Paris, to General Pinckney, in December 1796, and which was laid before Congress in May 1796, he states, "That the tribunals of commerce in every port of France, take cognizance, in the first instance, of every matter relative to captures at sea;" and "these tribunals (he adds) are chiefly composed of merchants, and most of them are, directly or indirectly, more or less interested in the fitting out of privateers; and therefore are often concerned in the controversies they are to determine upon."

4. The fourth article requires the special agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe, studiously to take care, that the interests and property of vessels, belonging to neutrals and allies, be scrupulously respected.

We have too long witnessed the studious and scrupulous care of these gentlemen respecting the property of neutrals and allies, and experienced its ruinous consequences; and as the same laws which authorized that "care" remain in force, and with a fresh injunction of a strict conformity to them, we can expect only a continuance of the same abuses.

5. The fifth article enjoins the Special Agents of the Executive Directory, Consuls and all others invested with powers for that purpose, to cause to be arrested and punished all who shall contravene the provisions of the present decree.—Unfortunately these Special Agents, Consuls, and their Deputies, are themselves the *aggressors*, and justify their proceedings under the laws of the Republic and the Decrees of the Executive Directory.

This analysis of the present Decree manifests its futility; and, with some remarks on its preamble, will demonstrate it to be a bold imposture; intended to mislead the citizens of the United States into a belief that the French government was going to put an end to the depredations of French cruisers on American commerce; while the means proposed are so gross as to be an insult on our understandings.

The Preamble to the Decree sets forth, "that information, *recently* received from the French colonies and the continent of America, leaves no room to doubt that French cruisers or such as call themselves French, have infringed the laws of the Republic relative to cruising and prizes;" and "that foreigners and pirates have abused the latitude allowed at Cayenne and the West-India islands, to vessels fitted out for cruising or for war and commerce, in order to cover with the French flag their extortions and the violation of the respect due to the law of nations, and to the persons and property of allies and neutrals." Mr. Talleyrand, in one of his letters before noticed, dated the 22d of July last, speaks of this information as having been "just received."

But what has been more notorious than French depredations on neutral, and especially on American commerce, in violation of treaties and the law of nations? These have been coeval with the existing war in Europe; but were multiplied under the loose Decree of the Executive Directory passed the second of July, 1796, declaring that "the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation to searches, or to capture, in the same manner as they *shall* suffer the English to treat them."

This decree committed the whole commerce of neutrals, in the first instance, to the rapacity of French privateers, and then to the discretion of their Agents, Consuls and Tribunals. These had only to say, truly or falsely, that the English treated neutrals in any given way, and then they were to treat them in the same manner. Accordingly we have seen Santhonax and Raimond, Commissioners of the French Government in St. Domingo, in their adjudication of an American vessel, on the 10th of January, 1797, declare, "That the resolution (or decree) passed by the Executive Directory on the 2d of July, 1796, prescribes to all the armed vessels of the Republic, and the armed vessels belonging to individuals to treat neutral vessels in the same manner as they suffer the English to treat them;" and "that it is in consequence of the above resolution of the Executive Directory, and in consequence of the manner in which the English government in the Antilles *treats* neutral vessels, that the commission passed their resolution of the 7th of January, by which they declare all neutral vessels bound to or from English ports, to be legal prize." From these facts, and the tenor of the decree itself, we can form but one conclusion, *That it was framed in such indefinite terms, on purpose to give scope for arbitrary constructions and consequently for unlimited oppression and vexation.*

But without waiting for this decree, the Commissioners of the French government at St. Domingo began their piracies on the commerce of the United States: and in February 1797, wrote to the Minister of Marine (and the extract of the letter appeared in the official journal of the Executive Directory of the 5th of June) "That having found no resource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly dispositions of the Americans, and to avoid perishing in distress, they had armed for cruizing; and that already 87 cruizers were at sea; and that for three months preceding, the administration had subsisted, and individuals been enriched, with the product of those prizes."—"That the decree of the 2d of July was not known by them until five months afterwards. But (say they) the shocking conduct of the Americans, and the *Indirect* knowledge of the *intentions* of our government, made it our duty to order reprisals, even before we had received the official notice of the decree." "They felicitate themselves that American vessels were daily taken; & declare that they had learnt, by divers persons from the continent, that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that therefore their vessels no longer entered the French ports, unless carried in by force."

After this recital, before the Council of 500, Pastoret makes the following remarkable reflections:

"On reading this letter, we should think that we had been dreaming; that we had been transported into a savage country, where men, still ignorant of the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without shame and without remorse, and applaud themselves for their robberies, as Paulus Emilius or Cato would have praised themselves for an eminent service rendered to their country. Cruisers armed against a friendly nation! Reprisals, when it is we ourselves who attack! Reprisals against a nation that has not taken a single vessel of ours! Riches acquired by the confiscation of the ships of a people to whom we are united by treaties, and whom no declaration of war had separated from us!" "The whole discourse of the agents may be reduced to these few words: 'Having nothing wherewith to buy, I seize: I make myself amends for the property which I want, by the piracy which enriches me: and then I slander those whom I have pillaged.'—"This is robbery justified by selfishness and calumny." Yet Santhonax, one of these "robbers,' and the chief of those Directorial agents, continued in office, and going a few months afterwards from Saint Domingo to France was received as a member into one of the Legislative Councils.

Pastoret also adverts to a letter from *Merlin*, then Minister of Justice, and now a member of the Executive Directory, to Mr. Skipwith, Consul General of the United States, which also appeared in the Journal of the Directory; and quotes the following passage: "Let your Government break the inconceivable treaty which it concluded on the 19th of November 1794, with our most implacable enemies; and immediately the French Republic will cease to apply in its own favour the regulations in that treaty, which favour England to the injury of France; and I warrant you that we shall not see an appeal to those regulations, in any tribunal, to support *unjust pretensions.*" "Have I (says Pastoret) read this rightly? *Unjust Pretensions!* Could it be possible that they should thus have been characterized by the Minister who is himself their agent and defender?"

After all, this "inconceivable British Treaty," was itself but a *pretext* to countenance the "unjust pretensions," as Merlin himself calls them, used by the French government in its tribunals, for the purpose of condeming American vessels. The details I have already given prove it. I beg leave to adduce other evidence. It is the testimony of Mr. Barlow, an American by birth, but for several years past a citizen of France, a man of acknowledged discernment and talents, devoted to the French Republic, and intimate with her leading men. Mr. Barlow has long resided at Paris, and cannot have mistaken the views of the French government, nor the motives of its conduct. Mr. Barlow's letter dated at Paris the first of March 1798, to his brother in-law, Mr. Baldwin, has doomed the writer to infamy: yet when it describes the principles and conduct of the French republic, it merits attention. He says, "that act of submission to the British government, commonly called JAY'S treaty, is usually considered, both by its friends and enemies, as the sole cause, or at least the great cause of the present hostile disposition of the French republic towards the *United States.* This opinion (says he) is erroneous." He then proceeds to an enumeration of a variety of matters which he says have influenced the conduct of France. But the most provoking, and the most unpardonable of all the offences of the United States against France, was, fortunately, not an act of the *government*, but an act of the *people.* The *freemen* of the United States, "the true Americans," dared to exercise their independent rights, and contrary to the wishes of the French government and the endeavors and practices of its Minister Adet, elected Mr. ADAMS to the office of *President.* Mr. Barlow's observations on this event further develope the character and the principles of that government. He says, "when the election of Mr. ADAMS was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March,* which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war:" "the government here was determined to *fleece* you of your property, to a sufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was presumed your sensibility lay, which was your pecuniary interest." And what was this "feeling" to produce? The answer is obvious—*Submission to the will of the French government.* The mystery of French politics is here unveiled. The United States *did not submit*: Hence the non-reception of her Envoys, and their haughty treatment: Hence the insulting demands of tribute as a preliminary even to their reception; and hence the expulsion of two of them from France.

But to return to the Decree of the Executive Directory of the 31st of July last.

I have already shewn that the mass of depredations on the commerce of the United States, under the French flag, of which we so justly complain, are not those committed, as the Directory in their preamble insinuate, by "foreigners and pirates" but by French armed vessels commissioned by the Government or its agents; or whether commissioned or not, whose acts in capturing American vessels receive the sanction of French consuls, of French Tribunals, and of the Special Agents of the Directory. I have shewn that the laws of France and the Directorial Decrees, are themselves the sources of those violations of treaties and the law of nations, which have caused such immense losses to the citizens of the United States. And to the proofs already offered, that the information of such aggressions and abuses, particularly in the West-Indies, and on the coast of America, was not, as the preamble suggests, but "recently received," I may add, that their "special agents" authorized those depredations and violations of the law of nations, by decrees assuming the laws of the Republic, or the acts of the Executive Directory for their bases—by decrees printed and published, and undoubtedly from time to time reported by those agents to the Directory itself. Further, these outrages on the American commerce have for years past been the theme of every tongue, and filled columes in our newspapers; those newspapers which Mr. Barlow says, "the office of foreign Affairs (at Paris) regularly receives." I will conclude this point with the testimony of Mr. Letombe, late Consul-General of the French republic, and still residing in Philadelphia. He has long since, and repeatedly assured me, that he collected all those depredations and outrages committed by French privateers, and transmitted them to his government at Paris.

In relation to the depredations and outrages committed by the French on the commerce of the United States, I have said that as *great*, if not as *numerous* abuses were practised by the French in Europe, and even in France itself, as in her remote possessions: and that this fact was but too well known to our citizens, who had felt severely their effects. Among these we have seen the case of the ship Hare, captain Hayley; but never in all its disgusting features. With this I will close my observations on the preamble of the directorial decree of the 31st July.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King Esq, Minister of the United States in London, dated September 3, 1798 to the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The pretence for this arreté [the Decree of the Directory of July 31st] is of a piece with the vindication of Talleyrand respecting X. Y. and Z. and the justice and sincerity of the Directory should be ascertained, not by their word, but by the following cotemporaneous fact.

"Hayley, an American citizen, master of the American ship Hare, lying in the port of London, laden with a rich cargo, the property of Americans, and bound to New-York, went with my passport from London to Paris, where, in a personal interview, not with the agents of the minister of marine, but with *the Minister himself*, he disclosed his plan of bringing the ship Hare and her cargo into France; and to enable him to receive the profits of the fraud, without risk-

*"DECREE de la Convention Nationale du 1. 8bre 1793. l'an 2d de la Republique Francaise,

Que determine le mode de Repartition des prises faites par les vaisseaux Francais sur les ennemis de la Republique."

* It will be recollected that this is the Decree of the Executive Directory, ordering the capture and condemnation of American vessels not having a Role d'Equipage—that fruitful source of plunder to Frenchmen, and of ruin to American citizens; and which also declared all American seamen, making a part of the crew of enemies ships, even when put on board them by force, to be PIRATES, and directed them to be treated as such.

[For the remainder see the Supplement.]

Nicklin & Griffith,

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One bale of seaming-twine
Copper in sheets, from 24 by 48 to 48 by 60 inches
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Queens' ware, assorted in crates
London porter in bottles, contained in cases
Empty port-wine bottles
Yellow ochre in casks
Cochineal in serons
Indigo in do. & casks
35 cases and trunks of muslins, ginghams, dimities, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small assorted packages, calculated for the West-India market
12 trunks printed callicoes
4 bales cassimeres, assorted
1 do. coarse woolens
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January 1 1awtf

NOTICE.

THE co partnership of JOHN GREEN & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement to any one of the Subscribers—each being duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN GREEN.
EDMUND DARCH.
SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their stock of Goods—consisting of

Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.

At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are selling on very low terms to close the business.

jan. 18 taw3w

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 25th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Raper Hoskins, deceased, situate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 43 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality—The whole has been used for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar fence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a floor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and healthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 15 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shewn them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, Admin'x.

January 18, 1799.

Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoskins, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement.

¶ 3awtdf

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No. 319 HIGH STREET,

Latest London & Irish Editions.

GEORGE DAVIS'S Fall importation is now arranged of which a more capital collection he believes was never offered for sale either in this City, London or Dublin. It combines almost every book in, with several valuable books out of print. Davis's confining himself to the sale of Law-Books only, it will appear obvious to professional Gentlemen, the advantages they have both in selection and price by purchasing from him.

His Catalogues being ready, gentlemen will particularly oblige him by calling for them—and to those residing at a distance, by favoring him with their address (post-paid) they shall be sent.

nov 26 m&th2m

TO LET,

And may be entered on in about two weeks from the date,

TWO Ranges of stores and Compting Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just below Market-street wharf;—The stand for business equal to any in the city. For terms apply to

PAUL BECK, jr.
No. 11 South Water-street.

Who has in store several boxes, chests and packages merchandize received from New-York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Allen master,—the owners are requested to call for them.

dec. 21. mwfaw

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.

January 8, 1799. eod6w

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. §

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a peetous treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.

December 12. m. tf.

DRIED PEACHES,

In barrels

Demijohns
Claret
Porter, and } BOTTLES.
Port Wine }

And Corks in Bales—For sale by

BENJ. W. MORRIS.

Dec. 20 eo6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

LATELY OF THE HOUSE OF

LANE, GODFREY & Co.

INFORMS his friends in particular and the public in general, that he continues in the same line of business as formerly at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Morgan and Price, on Stamper's wharf, below the Drawbridge, where he has for sale a general assortment of bar, rod, sheet and hoop iron, country and English steel, open and ten plate stoves, a few pair of double fortified 4 and 6lb iron cannon, cannon ball and grape shot, forge hammars and anvils, a quantity of cast iron ballast for vessels, chimney backs and jams on a new and improved plan. Hollow ware assorted. Orders for any kind of casting will be received at the store and executed at the air furnace at the shortest notice.

A small House to let,

Above Fifth street—Enquire of the Subscriber.

WM. LANE.

jan 3. eod15t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TELFAIR, Esq deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to

GEORGE DAVIS,
Attorney in fact to
JOHN M'KIM, jr. Ad'm'tr.

Dec. 19. 2w6w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JANE DAVIDSON, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate to render their accounts duly attested, to WM. DAVIDSON, or } Executors
JAMES DAVIDSON, }

dec 31 3aw3w

All Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL COOPER, late of this city, Physician, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers:—And those persons who have any demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement to

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
MORDECAI LEWIS, or } Executors
ELLISTON PEROT,
of the Will of the said Samuel Cooper.

Phila. 12 mo. 26, 1798. eo12t

☞ Several of the Doctor's books are missing in particular five or six volumes belonging to setts. It is supposed they have been lent to some of his friends who will oblige the Executors by returning them without delay.

To be Sold,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within Thirty miles of it,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

IN Tuscorora Valley, Mifflin county, containing about three hundred acres, the whole capable of cultivation. At present there is about 50 acres cleared, 20 of which is a rich bottom of Meadow Ground, enriched by a never failing stream, that has fall and water enough for all the purposes of a Country Mill. For further information apply at No. 68, Market street.

november 20 taw

WHEREAS the Certificate of Two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of SAMUEL AMORY, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11,593, 11,594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. d3m

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1,

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same day by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P. M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5 The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.

General Post-Office, }
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } eo6w

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above-mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—copper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.
127 Market-street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TODD & MOTT,

Of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, having assigned over their effects, real, personal, and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of all their Creditors—

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to either of the assignees, or to WILLIAM MOTT, No. 62, Dock-street, their agent duly authorized; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.

John Waddington
John Rhodes } Assignees.
John Allen.

nov. 26 tu.th&satF1

This day Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The ESSAYS under the Signature of

VIRGINIENSIS,

ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irresistible: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

jan. 15 6t

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Insurance Company of North America.

A MEETING of the Stock-holders is to be held at their office on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to adjournment.

Eben. Hazard, sec'y.

jan 15. dt17

JOHN SHIELDS,

MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1797, that have not furnished their accounts, to render them to him before the 20th instant, as after that day they will be excluded from his first dividend.

January 2 d t21Jy.

Bank of Pennsylvania,

December 31, 1798.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania are hereby notified that their Annual meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 1st day of Feburary next at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

JONA. SMITH, *cashier.*

jan 12 dt1stF.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.

nov. 30 §3m

THE TIME OF

A smart NEGRO LAD,

TO BE SOLD.

HE is about sixteen years of age, has between seven and eight years to serve—is honest and handy about household work—enquire at this office.

jan. 15. tuch&s

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. def

TEA.

A Few Chests of
IMPERIAL TEA,

For sale, on reasonable terms, at No. 42, South Second-street.

december 22 2awtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Brass-Founder, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement to

DAVID BROOKS, *administrator.*

jan 2 ¶eod3t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june28 1awtf

A SHORT AND PRACTICAL

ESSAY,

ON

FARMING:

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection: and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey:

Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer:

Printed for the Author,

AND SOLD

BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,

Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no. 152 Race-street.

December 13, 1aw

SUPPLEMENT to the Gazette of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1799.

SECRETARY'S REPORT,

Concluded from this day's Gazette.

ing the punishment of piracy, he demanded and received from the Minister of Marine, a commission naming him the commander of a Privateer that did not exist; with which in his pocket, he returned to London; and soon after carried the ship Hate and her cargo as a prize into France.

"The ship and cargo were both claimed by the American owners; and upon the unveiling of this infamous proceeding before the lower Tribunals, the judges hesitated; and finally refused to sanction so unheard of a fraud; though instead of restoring the property to its lewful owners, they on some frivolous pretence adjudged both ship and cargo to be good prize to the *nation*—Lately the Tribunal in the last resort, upon the appeal of Haley, has reversed the judgment of the lower Court, and "decreed the ship and cargo to be condemned as good prize to this Renegado.

"If a trasaction more grosly corrupt and infamous has occurred in the West-Indies—I have not heard of it; and yet with this case of unequalled infamy and corruption before them, sanctioned by the highest Tribunals of the nation, the Directory expect to amuse us with a disavowal of the conduct of a few subaltern agents, in a remote part of their dominions!!!"

Besides the communications from Mr. Gerry, I have received from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. consul General of the United States at Paris, three letters dated the 4th, 8th and 22d of August, copies of which and of the papers therein referred to, are herewith presented, excepting the decree of July 31st, which appears among the communications from Mr. Gerry. Mr. Skipwith's letter of August 22d with its inclosures, was delivered to me by Doctor Logan; I had previously received the original, which had been brought over by Mr. Woodward of Boston.

Doctor Logan having been the bearer of the last mentioned communications from the French government, and his EMBASSY having not only engaged the attention of the public, but been made the subject of debate in congress, I trust it will not be deemed improper to introduce into this report some circumstances respecting it.

On the 12th of November the Doctor came to me at Trenton—he advanced with eagerness, and handed me the packet from Mr. Shipwith. On examining its contents, I told the Doctor that I already possessed the same papers. I made some remarks on the decree of the Directory of the 31st of July, to shew that it was only ostensible and illusory; and that it would not give any relief to the commerce of the United States. The doctor, not contesting my arguments or opinion, said that more was intended to be done; but that the Directory could not accomplish it of themselves; seeing it depended on the *laws* which the *Legislative Councils* alone could change. I answered, that this was easy to be done—that as the directory, on the 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4, 1797] had garbled the two councils; and banished some and dismissed others of the best members--all who were firmly opposed to their views, and as on the new elections to supply the vacancies and the new third of the councils, the Directory sent home every new member who was not agreeable to them—every body must see that the Directory had but to declare its *will* and it would be obeyed. The doctor said, That the Directory was very well disposed towards the United States, and desired a reconciliation; that they would promote a revision of the laws in regard to privateering, so as to put the rights of neutral nations on a just footing: but that it would take some time to bring this about, "*the people concerned in privateering having gained a very great influence in the two councils!*"——!——! Is it necessary to inquire how this "very great influence" has been obtained! are the leading members owners of privateers? Or do they receive their shares of prize-money from those who are? Do the legislative councils really act independently of the directory? Or does the same "influence" actuate both?—The printed dispatches of our envoys, under the date of October 29, 1797, state, on the information of Mr. Talleyrand's private agent X, that Merlin, one of the members, and now or late President of the Directory, was to receive no part of the *douceur* demanded of the envoys, *because he was paid by the owners of privateers*, and in respect to the *loan* then demanded, on which subject it was suggested that one of the envoys should go to America to consult the government, the envoys "asked Mr. X, if in the meantime the Directory would order the American property not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored? He said explicitly that they would not. The envoys asked him whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not:—but Mr. Talleyrand observed that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching when few additional captures could be made." Here we see our envoys inquiring—not whether the *two councils* would suspend those depredations—but whether the *Directory* would do it: and Mr. Talleyrand's agent X, without intimating that the Directory *wanted power*, or that they could only "endeavor to provoke in the legislature, a revision of their maritime laws"—answered peremptorily, *that the* DIRECTORY *would not suspend the depredations*. The truth is, that it was an act of the *Directory alone* (their decree of the 2d of March 1797) which authorised and produced more extensive depredations on the commerce of the United States than any other decree or law of the French republic. To effect a repeal of that decree, no application to the legislative councils could be necessary. They could also have repealed another of their own decrees, that of the 2d July 1796, which subjected neutral property, and particularly that of American citizens, to the discretion of their consuls and cruisers in the European seas, as well as of their privateers and agents in the West-Indies, and on which these agents have founded other numerous decrees, which have occasioned those shocking depredations and abuses there and on the coast of the United States, which the directory by their decree of the 31st of July last *affect* to restrain.

When the French Directory wished to enlarge the field of depredations on neutral commerce, and on the 4th January, 1798, proposed to the two councils, the project of the iniquitous law "to declare to be good prize every vessel and her cargo, *to whomsoever belonging*, if any part of the cargo came from England or her possessions"—there was a ready obedience. "The directory think it urgent and necessary to pass the law." The plan of a decree is reported to the Council of Five Hundred on the 11th; and "urgency" being declared, is immediately and unanimously adopted. It goes to the Council of Ancients—that Council approves the act of "urgency"; and on the 18th of January the project of the Directory becomes a law.

This law was necessary for the French government: so many American vessels had been entrapped by the Directory's decree of March 2, 1797, requiring the *role d'equipage*, that the residue were now generally provided with that paper: Some new pretext was therefore requisite for "fleecing" the people of the United States of their property; and an ordinance of one of the kings of France, made near a century past, having declared lawful prize, the vessels and their cargoes, in which were found English merchandize "*belonging to enemies*,"—the Directory declare that the provisions of this ordinance *ought to be extended*, to comprehend the vessels and cargoes of *friends*; that is, of allied and neutral nations. The Directory knew that the United States, whose inhabitants were chiefly cultivators, required a greater supply of English manufactures than any other neutral country of equal population; and those manufactures too, were, from the course of American commerce, combined with almost all our mercantile operations, and pervaded entirely our great coasting trade. Hence it is evident that this law was chiefly aimed at *them*.

It will be remembered also, that this law was passed while our three envoys were at Paris, where they had passed three months unheeded by the French government, except by its indignities—and when they had in vain solicited to be heard on the just claims of our citizens, plundered and ruined under the former decrees of the republic. This time was preferred, in order to add insult to injury. The envoys had firmly resisted her demands of loans and douceurs; and when speaking of their *country*, dared to intimate, that it was *independent*: it was therefore requisite, on the French system, to "chastise," as well as to "fleece" it.

In closing this subject, it will be proper to notice an assertion of Mr. Talleyrand in a conversation with the envoys on the 2d March, 1798. In reply to some observations of his respecting the proofs of friendship required by France from the United States, Gen. Pinckney observed, that the envoys being in France was a proof of the friendly disposition of our government; and that while they were there, the French government had passed a decree for seizing neutral vessels having on board any article coming out of England; which in its operation would subject to capture all our property on the ocean. Mr. Talleyrand replied, *that this was not particular to us, but was common to all neutral powers.*" This assertion of Mr. Talleyrand is not true. Although the decree in its *terms* is *general*, and *applicable* to *all* the neutral powers, yet in its *operation*, *it was not designed to be, and has not been so applied*—it has not touched a vessel of Prussia. The motives to this exemption are obvious: France wished not by irritating Prussia to add so powerful a nation, and one so near at hand, to the number of her enemies, while her peace with Austria remained precarious. But this exemption of Prussian vessels from the operation of a *general law*, merits particular notice. It demonstrates that there exists in the French Republic a *dispensing power—a power above the laws—a power which can prevent their execution:* and it is alike demonstrable that this sovereign controuling power can exist, and in fact does exist, in the Executive Directory. It might then, if the Directory desired it, be exercised in the exemption of *American* as well as *Prussian* vessels: But the Directory do not desire it: we have not yet been sufficiently "fleeced" and "chastised."

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 4th of August inclosed the Decree of the Executive Directory already noticed, passed the 31st of July, respecting French depredations in the West Indies and on the coast of the United States. His letter of the 8th of August inclosed Mr. Talleyrand's letter to him of the 6th, respecting that decree in which it is plain that the minister supposed the world, and particularly the United States, will be amused by that illusory device, and imagine that it was intended to stop abuses, and give security to neutral commerce.

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 22 of August covers another letter from Mr. Talleyrand, dated the 20th of August, in which he encloses copies of two letters from the Minister of Marine respecting American seamen who had been imprisoned. When in July last an embargo was laid on the American merchant vessels in the ports of France, the agents of the Marine took out their crews and threw them into prison; thus hazarding the loss of the vessels, and injuring the men by confinement and the bad provisions of their jails. These seamen were ordered to be released. The other letter from the Minister of Marine required that no injury should be done to the safety and liberty of the officers and crews of American vessels *found to be in order*, nor to passengers and other citizens of the United States having passports and protections.

The same letter from Mr. Skipwith inclosed the copy of a Decree of the Directory passed the 16th of August, for taking off the Embargo, laid a month before on American vessels.

The Decree itself occupies but two lines: but its preamble is extended for the purpose of insulting the *Government* of the United States, when an act of common justice was done to some of their *citizens*; by insinuating that the *Government* was "abandoned to the passions of the British Cabinet.?" This, however, is but the repetition of a calumny familiar in French diplomacy, respecting other nations as well as our own. Barras, President of the Directory, in his valedictory address to Mr. Monroe, declared that "France would not abase herself by calculating the consequences of the condescension of the American *givernment*, to the suggestions of her former tyrants": professing at the same time great "esteem for the American *people*." Mr. Adet had before charged the American *Government*, with a "*perfidious* condescension to the English;" and after making his last communications to the *Government*, he by their immediate publication under his orders, *appealed* from the *Government* to the *People* of the United States. Yet Mr. Talleyrand says, that the French Government has indeed "complained of the American govrenment, but to the *Givernment itself*;" meaning to have it understood, though carefully avoiding the expression, that it had complained to the *Government alone*. With the like sophistry he attempts to evade our well founded allegations, that the French Government has made reproachful and injurious distinctions between the *Government* and *People* of the United States, endeavoring to *separate* the latter from the former. He says "it is utterly *false*, notwithstanding the *public* and private insinuations which have been made in private writings and in solemn acts, that the French government has ever sought to detach the people of the United States from *the Constitution they have given themselves*." Such a charge against the French government has not, that I know, ever been made by the American government: but we have accused them, and *truly*, with endeavors to detach the *People* of the United States from the *Government* chosen by themselves to *administer* that Constitution: and this the minister does not attempt to deny. The Directory would perhaps be contented that the *People* should retain the *forms* of "the Constitution they have given themselves," and to which they are attached, provided they would elect to administer it, men devoted to France and ready to obey the intimations of her will. And because the *People* have not been thus obsequious, but have dared to make a different Election,—the French Government has expressed its "terrible" resentment. Mr. Barlow has assured us, in the passage already cited from his letter, that for this single act of the *People* of the United States, in exercising freely their right of election the Directory passed a decree "which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war;" by which it "was determined to *fleece* the people of their property:" certainly in expectation that by touching their feelings in that "nerve," they would be induced, *in order to save their property*, to submit implicitly to the government of France. Failing in this attempt the French government made another, in the decree of the 18th of January, 1798, which, though *general* in its *terms*, I have shewn to have been levelled *directly* and *chiefly* at the commerce of the *United States*. And this, at the time, (as I have before remarked) when three envoys extaordinary were waiting month after month; and most respectfully soliciting to be heard, and to enter on the discussion of all the subjects of difference between the two countries; and among these, on the French depredations on our commerce. Yet Mr. Talleyrand has the confidence to assert, and to Mr. Gerry too, one of those envoys, that the French government "never refused and never will refuse to enter into discussion upon every proper subject of discussion. Does the minister mean that *those depredations* are not "a proper subject of discussion?" Yes, with respect to a vast proportion of them. Mr. Y. his private agent, explicitly told our Envoys, that the condemnations of vessels for want of the *role d'equipage* were not to be questioned; "that being a point on which *Merlin* while Minister of Justice had written a Treatise, and on which the Directory were *decided*."

It is fit here to recollect another and a peremptory refusal of the French government, "to enter into discussion" upon the subject of difference between France and the United States.

General Pinckney, appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, went to Paris in the autumn of 1796. There was at first (as in the case of the Envoys Extraordinary in 1797) a shew of receiving him: but soon the scene was changed; and he was not only refused a hearing, and after bearing a thousand indignities, ordered to leave France; but the predecessor of Mr. Talleyrand, Charles De La Croix, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, intended to be communicated to General Pinckney, declared, (being specially charged to do so by the Directory, and Mr. De La Croix repeated the declaration to General Pinckney's Secretary) "That it will not acknowledge nor receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of the grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French Republic has a right to expect from it." To this resolution we have seen the Directory adhere; and we have also seen, in the demands it made to our Envoys Extraordinary, as the *indispensible preliminaries* to any negotiation, what it meant by a "redress of grievances," prior to the reception of a Minister from America: it consisted in a *douceur* for the pocket of the Directors and Ministers—in the purchase at par of thirty-two millions of Dutch *Securities*, then worth but half that sum; and in *Loans* as immense and indefinite as their depredations on our commerce.

The same letter from the French minister De La Croix to Mr. Monroe, affords another proof of the aim and endeavours of the French Government to *separate* the *People* from the Government of the United States. In the sentence next following the above quoted passage, Mr. De La Croix says, "I pray you to be pursuaded, citizen minister, that this determination having become necessary, allows to subsist between the French Republic and the American *People* the affection founded upon former benefits and reciprocal interests."

If I were to allow myself to make any further reflections on the conduct of France towards the United States, it would be to illustrate the truth of Mr. Barlow's assertion, *That the French Government determined to* FLEECE *us*. If the French Government "listened (as Mr. Talleyrand says it does) to nothing but justice," and really desired a reconciliation, it would have proposed to *fix some measure of satisfaction*, for the injuries it said it had received. Or if too proud to propose to us, at least it would have prescribed to itself, some limit to *reprisals*: or at any rate, it would not have spurned us from its presence, when we respectfully presented ourselves, sought a reconciliation, and offered to make a just satisfaction for every injury we had committed. And if (as Mr. Talleyrand) asserts "the French government has not ceased to offer the exact justice it demands," it would also have permitted us to state our claims. But it would have been so easy to ascertain all the damages we had done; and their amount would have been so small; even if we agreed to pay for all English, Spanish and Dutch vessels brought by French cruisers, into our ports, while all those nations were at war with France—a few of which the justice of the Federal courts, *in vindication of the sovereignty of the United States*, rescued from the hands of the French consuls, Agents and Privateersmen; and if to that amount we also added ten times the value of the miserable corvette Le Cassius, a vessel which had been unlawfully fitted out for war in the United States, but which has been the burden of every note from Adet's in 1795, to De la Croix's and Talleyrand's in 1796 and 1798, the amount of the whole, it was known, would be so *small*; the French government did not choose to have it *ascertained*: for then the injuries done by the French to the commerce of the United States must also have been examined and adjusted: and when adjusted, *payment* must have been made or stipulated: but in this, the French government, doubtless thought "it would find only a real disadvantage:" the amount of its own demands deducted from those of America, would hardly seem to have diminished the latter.

Such a mutual adjustment would also have been accompanied with a settlement of all questions and disputes about the construction of treaties, and all other subjects of difference: But in this also the French government, upon its own system, "would have found a real disadvantage" For it would have vastly reduced the field for privateering in the European seas; and in the West-Indies it would have been nearly annihilated: for there, for every vessel taken from the *enemies* of France, her cruisers have probably captured twenty belonging to the *United States*. But the French government by always abstaining from making specific demands of damages—by refusing to receive our ministers—by at length proposing to negotiate in a mode which it knew to be impracticable,—with the person who had no powers, and who therefore constantly refused to negotiate—and thus wholly avoiding a negotiation—it has kept open the field for complaints of wrongs and injuries, in order, by leaving them undefined to furnish pretences for unlimited depredations.—In this way "it determined to *fleece* us," In this way it gratified its *avarice and revenge*—And it hoped also to satiate its *ambition*. After a long series of insults unresented, and a patient endurance of injuries aggravated in their nature and unexampled in their extent—that government expected our final submission to its will. Our resistance has excited its surprize; and as certainly increased its resentment. With some soothing expressions, is heard the voice of wounded pride. Warmly professing its desire of reconciliation, it gives no evidence of its sincerity; but proofs in abundance demonstrate that it is not sincere. From standing erect, and in that commanding attitude requiring implicit obedience,—cowering, it renounces some of its unfounded demands. But I hope we shall remember "that the Tyger crouches before he leaps upon his prey."

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
January 18. 1799.

An elegant Chariot,
With plated Harness.
For SALE at the Merchant's Coffee House,
On Saturday next,
at 10 o'clock.
FOOTMAN & CO.
jan. 23 d4t

MADEIRA WINE
FOR SALE,
At the late dwelling house of HENRY HILL, Esq.
On Tuesday morning next,
precisely at 11 o'clock.
FOOTMAN & CO.
Approved endorsed notes, at 60 days, will be received in payment.
jan 23 dtTu

SAMUEL PARKER,
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDER,
No. 137, *MULBERRY-STREET.*
CONTINUES to carry on the Brass-foundery Business as usual, where his former customers and the public may be supplied with castings for machines to any pattern, rudder braces, bolts, &c. for ships.
It may be proper to add, that, as it has been reported he had declined the business, S. P. takes this means of informing the public that he is making arrangements to carry it on still more extensively, hoping thereby to comply promptly with such orders as he may have to execute.
☞ BELLS, of any size, cast for churches and other institutions; printers rules, &c.
jan. 23 eo3t

THE Creditors of *Britton* and *Massey*, who obtained judgments against them at March term, 1798, or any preceding term, are requested to meet at William Ogden's tavern, in Chesnut street, on Thursday evening next, the 24th instant, on business of importance.
jan. 23 d2t

WILL BE SOLD,
On Thursday morning next, at 10 *o'clock, on the lot adjoining the City Tavern, between Second and Dock streets,*
A Quantity of Lumber,
Among which are
Doors and door-cases
Window frames, shutters and sashes
Girders, scantling and joyst
Rafters, collar beams and roofs
Wainscotting, breast work, boards, &c.
CONNELLY & Co. Auct'rs

Henry Zantzinger,
SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE HOUSE OF
Keppele & Zantzinger,
Will dispose of all their Stock in Trade, upon moderate terms, consisting of the following articles, in packages and open,

Broad and narrow Cloths	Sewing Silks, Twist
Cassimeres, Swansdowns	Ginghams Bengal Stripes
Plains Beverrets	Beaver Gloves and Bindings
Coatings, Elastic Cloths	Coloured and Scotch Threads
Flannels, Swanskins	Men's and Women's Cot. Hose
Baizes, Red Blankets, Striped do. (in Bales.)	Do. do. Silk do.
Thicksetts, Velvetts, Corduroys	Men's Beaver Hats
Fancy Cords, Vest Coating	Pocket and Children's Knives
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens	Barlow and other Penknives
Cott. Bandanoes Romall.	Knives and Forks, Butchers Knives
Linnen and Cotton pocket Handkerchiefs	Scissors, Shears, Razors
Pulicat and other ditto	Ivory, horn, and other Combs
Silk Hdkfs. Ferrets	Needles, Spectacles, and Spoons.
Olive, purple and chintz Shawls	Thimbles, Curry Combs &c. &c.
Apron Checks, Calicoes and Chintzes, Furnitures (in Trunks)	
Cambletts, Calimancoes. Durants	N. B. A large assortment of Pearl, Steel and other Buttons.
I. Spinning & other Stuffs	

jan 22 d7t

The Creditors
Of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are requested to meet at the City Tavern, at 6 o'clock in the evening of Thursday next, the 24th inst. on business of importance.
Jan. 22 d3t

For Savannah,
To sail the first opening,
The well accommodated and fast sailing SHIP
SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, *Master,*
Now lying at Latimer's wharf.--For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or
N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95, South Front Street.
January 22. d1w

40 Boxes of Fresh Citron
Just arrived via New-York, and for Sale by
JOHN CRAIG,
Who has also for Sale,
Old Madeira Wine
of the first quality,
India Muslins,
coarse and fine, &c.
A quantity of the best English large leaf
Clover Seed.
jan. 21. d1w

TO BE SOLD,
A two story Stone House,
LATELY built, with two acres of land, on the Bristol road, about a mile above Frankfort. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent.—For terms apply to Mr. *John McClelland*, or Mr. *Richard Whitehead*, No. 62, Vine-street.
Jan. 21 daw